



David Lange

Amid Doubts by Public and Military, Lange Defends Anti-Nuclear Stand

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand says his labor government will not change its anti-nuclear policy despite evidence of serious public and military concern over a cut in defense ties with the United States.

He has no second thoughts, he said in an interview recently, about the decision to ban nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered vessels from New Zealand's waters.

The United States says the ban conflicts with Wellington's obligations under the 1951 ANZUS treaty, which links the two countries and Australia in a mutual defense pact.

A poll taken in the spring showed that 52 percent of the New Zealand public wanted the country to abide by the terms of the accord. The Defense Ministry also expressed concern about being cut out of the treaty, saying the threat forces would suffer from not participating in joint exercises with the United States and that timely logistical support was becoming harder to obtain.

Mr. Lange said action by the U.S. Congress and President Ronald Reagan in August to offer sub-

sized sales of wheat to the Soviet Union and sugar to China, despite strong protests by Australia, showed that the United States put self-interest ahead of loyalty to a treaty partner.

The offer, he said, "reinforced in New Zealanders' minds the stance we had taken."

New Zealanders were no longer "under an illusion that we have an inviolable protector and automatic guarantor" in the United States, he said.

Another senior New Zealand official, who asked not to be identified, said Thursday that recent revelations about U.S. arms deals with Iran had further undermined Washington's reputation as a reliable and credible ally.

Mr. Lange, who argues that ANZUS is a non-claim to be identified, said Thursday that recent revelations about U.S. arms deals with Iran had further undermined Washington's reputation as a reliable and credible ally.

In the meantime, he added, New Zealand was seeking closer military ties with its other ANZUS partner, Australia, and with Canada.

Mr. Lange announced recently that the foreign minister of Australia, Bill Hayden, would visit

New Zealand next month to review cooperation between the two countries.

Last week, Defense Minister Frank O'Flynn and other senior New Zealand officials met in Australia with their counterparts on how the two countries could intensify collaboration in defense of the South Pacific.

In response to Wellington's ban on access by nuclear vessels, the United States last year ended combined military exercises with New Zealand and sharply reduced the flow of intelligence information and other military cooperation. In August, the United States formally suspended its security obligations to New Zealand under the ANZUS treaty.

About 40 percent of the U.S. Navy is nuclear-powered and, for security reasons, the Pentagon will not disclose which of its ships and submarines carry nuclear weapons.

Britain, which is also a nuclear power and military partner of New Zealand in the Asia-Pacific region, has said it will not make any warship visits to New Zealand or take part in joint exercises in New Zealand waters while the Labor government's policy remains in force.

The Labor Party was embarrassed by the issue

in July, when a four-member committee appointed by Mr. Lange published a report that found public opinion in New Zealand deeply divided and confused over the issue of nuclear access and alliance with the United States.

It said a poll taken in April and May showed that 72 percent of the respondents wanted New Zealand to be in an alliance with larger countries, while 73 percent, many of them the same people, wanted nuclear-free military arrangements.

However, when asked to choose between an ANZUS with nuclear ships and no participation in ANZUS, New Zealanders supported by 52 percent to 44 percent the ANZUS arrangements in force before Labor won office in July 1984.

Jim Bolger, leader of the main opposition group, the National Party, said Monday that full membership in ANZUS was the only way for New Zealand to guarantee its security.

He said that his party would reverse the policy of preventing U.S. warships from docking in New Zealand. General elections are scheduled to take place in New Zealand by September.

The Defense Ministry's concerns, made in a statement last month to a parliamentary commit-

tee, were that the military isolation imposed on New Zealand had hurt the armed forces.

For example, it said, the time required to obtain spare parts and other logistic support from the United States had increased significantly. "Inability to exercise and train with U.S. forces," the Defense Ministry said, "will lead to a general decline in knowledge of wider military affairs, especially of military arrangements at the higher levels, and to a loss in professional standards."

The gap could be bridged only partly by increased defense cooperation with Australia, it added.

Mr. Lange made a strong appeal earlier this month for greater regional self-sufficiency in military matters. He said that Australia and New Zealand shared vital strategic interests and that these would grow in importance as economic ties between the two countries expanded.

Australia and New Zealand, he said, "together have the ability to deal with any possible threat to our interests which may emerge from within our region."

That ability, he added, did not depend "on the intervention of any outside power."

Israeli Jets Attack Guerrilla Camps During Battle for Strategic Village

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israeli aircraft bombed Palestinian guerrilla targets south of the port of Sidon on Thursday, an army spokeswoman said.

She said the bases belonged to the Palestine Liberation Organization and other guerrilla groups that she declined to identify.

"All our planes returned safely to base and pilots reported accurate hits," she said.

It was 17th Israeli air raid on Lebanon this year under a policy that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir says is aimed at preventing Palestinian gunmen from re-establishing bases there.

The raid came as Palestinians and Shiite Muslim Amal militiamen battled for control of the strategic hilltop village of Maghoush, overlooking the Ain al Helweh refugee camp.

In Damascus, Palestinian and Lebanese representatives agreed to end the fighting in southern Lebanon, according to Khalid Abdel-Majid, spokesman for the Syrian-backed Palestine National Salvation Front. He said details would be announced Friday.

In Lebanon, police said at least six Israeli warplanes hit positions near the Ain al Helweh camp.

Western military sources in Tel Aviv said Israel was concerned about the strength of PLO forces in the area.

Last week the Israeli Navy captured a group of PLO guerrillas in boats of the Lebanese coast, and the air force bombed Palestinian targets in the Sidon area three times in five days.

In Sidon, Amal said it had won complete control of the Maghoush area after heavy fighting with Palestinian guerrillas.

The militia claim, broadcast by local radio stations, was denied by Palestinian sources, who said the two sides were still locked in battle.

Swedish Troops Moving
Swedish military officials said a battalion of Swedish troops left Wednesday for southern Lebanon.

in the latest stage in the reorganization of United Nations peacekeeping forces in the region. Reuters reported from Stockholm.

The force of 165 men is the first of three Swedish squads to join the UN Truce Monitoring Force in Lebanon in the next two weeks.

Lieutenant Colonel Christian Harleman, the head of a UN military training school in Sweden, said the contingent would take over the duties of French troops who are leaving the area. The Swedish unit will eventually comprise 485 troops, Colonel Harleman said.

On Wednesday, the United Nations announced a redeployment of its forces in Lebanon involving the withdrawal of nearly 900 French troops.

Two Palestinians took cover behind a building near Maghoush during fighting for control of the strategic village.



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Ariane Plans Launching for March

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The next launching of the European rocket Ariane has been tentatively scheduled for March, but the exact timing will depend on correcting a fault in the ignition system, Frederic d'Allest, chairman of Arianeespace, said Thursday.

A commission of inquiry has identified the fault in the ignition as the main cause of Ariane's failure in after the launching on May 30. The third stage of the rocket failed to fire, sending the rocket flying out of control over the Atlantic.

Once the program resumes, Mr. d'Allest said in an interview,

Ariane will be the only Western rocket available for launching of civilian satellites until 1989 at the earliest.

Ariane is a French-led consortium that builds, markets and launches the rocket at the French space center in Kourou, French Guiana. China and the Soviet Union also have offered launching facilities, but have attracted few customers.

Mr. d'Allest confirmed reports in Washington that his agency had held talks with the U.S. Air Force about the eventual launching of several global positioning system satellites, which are used in the navigation of U.S. military planes.

With a private American launching industry expected to emerge

around 1990, Arianeespace predicts that the United States will once again be its main competitor.

President Ronald Reagan ordered the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in August to phase out the launching of commercial satellites from space shuttles.

The commission of inquiry on the Ariane failure, which consists of eight West European space and business executives, is expected to present its conclusions Friday to a joint meeting of Arianeespace and the European Space Agency.

When the Ariane rocket veered out of control May 30, officials immediately ordered the destruction of the rocket and its \$90-million satellite cargo.

TRIAL: Verdict in Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

years in prison and Mr. Salzmeh to 13.

In summing up the case against the two Arabs, Hans Heine, the presiding judge, said the court found "credible" the defendant's testimony that the bombing had been discussed in Damascus.

Syrian intelligence officer and a suitcase bomb given to Mr. Hasi at the Syrian embassy in East Berlin.

"West Germany considers the involvement of Syrian agencies, as found in the Berlin court's decision of Nov. 16, to be in contravention of fundamental rules governing relations between states," Mr. Ost said.

Mr. Ost did not name the three diplomats being expelled. The reduction of the military mission from four to two persons brings it to the same size as the West German Embassy in Damascus.

The chancellor's spokesman said that Bonn also intended to raise the level of its involvement in the terrorist attacks in West Berlin with the East German Communist authorities.

This measure appeared to be consonant with an allied policy of publicly spotlighting the activities of Arab terrorists in East Berlin in order to persuade the Communist authorities to clamp down on them.

The West German actions were not as strong as Britain's decision to last month to break off diplomatic relations with Syria after Mr. Hindawi was convicted of trying to blow up the EL Al airliner.

The Hilder case implicated a Syrian Air Force intelligence officer, Lieutenant Colonel Heithem Saad, who was also indicted as involved in the West Berlin bombing, according to one of the defendants.

In the midst of a national election campaign, the government appeared to want to take some sanctions against Syria and not fall out of step with Britain or the Allied powers in West Berlin.

The downgrading of relations follows a laborious attempt to improve them after an abrupt deterioration in 1981 when suspected Syrian agents assassinated the exiled leader of the Muslim Brotherhood, Izzat al-Arabi, in Ascham.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iran Says 200 Killed in Iraqi Attacks

MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) — Iran said Wednesday that more than 200 people were killed in Iraqi air raids on its western cities of Andimeshk and Dureh and on the two sides in the Gulf was blamed the other for an attack on an offshore oil platform in the United Arab Emirates on Tuesday. The United Arab Emirates, the government said, the attack that killed at least six persons, wounded 26 and shut down its Abu al-Bukhoof oil field off Abu Dhabi aggravated regional danger. Iran blamed Iraq for the raid, but an Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Iran was responsible.

Iraq, meanwhile, buried the 53 victims of an Iranian missile attack on Baghdad on Tuesday, the most serious act of the Iraqi capital this year. Iraq also said that six persons were killed in Iranian air and artillery attacks on the southern port of Basra and the northern town of Arbil.

Soviet Calls Kohl Remark 'Monstrous'

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda has assailed Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany over his recent comparison of Mikhail S. Gorbachev with the Nazi propagandist Joseph Goebbels, accusing Mr. Kohl of harboring "primitive hostility" toward the Soviet Union and East Germany.

In an unsigned article which analysts said was a clear reflection of top-level Kremlin thinking, Pravda said Wednesday that Mr. Kohl's statement, in an interview with the U.S. magazine Newsweek, was "monstrous and immoral," and had "poisoned" Soviet-West German relations.

Newsweek quoted Mr. Kohl as saying of Mr. Gorbachev: "He is a modern Communist leader who knows something about public relations, Goebbels, one of those responsible for the crimes of the Hitler era, was an expert in public relations, too." Mr. Kohl later said the interview was an "incorrect account" and had created a "false impression."

Bokassa Trial Rescued for 3 Weeks

BANGUI, Central African Republic (AP) — Jean-Bedel Bokassa, the former president and emperor of the Central African Republic, was granted a three-week delay in his trial on a long list of alleged crimes committed during his 14-year reign.

After a four-hour opening session Wednesday, the trial was postponed for "further investigation" at the request of both prosecution and defense lawyers. It will resume Dec. 15.

President Andre Kolle said his government has indicated that a death sentence against Mr. Bokassa is likely to be commuted to life imprisonment if he is condemned a second time. He received a first death sentence in 1980 on 14 charges, including embezzling state funds, mass murder and cannibalism.

New Mexico Blocks Death Sentences

SANTA FE, New Mexico (AP) — Governor Toney Anaya has commuted all the death sentences in New Mexico to life imprisonment and urged the abolition of capital punishment. He is the first U.S. governor to issue such an order since 1970.

"Let us put an end to this macabre national death march," Mr. Anaya said Wednesday at a news conference. "It is inhumane, immoral, un-God and is incompatible with an enlightened society."

Mr. Anaya's action spared five inmates, all convicted murderers, from being put to death by lethal injection. He commuted their sentences to life imprisonment, indicating that 75 percent of the voters in New Mexico thought murderers should be executed.

Environmental Pact Signed in Pacific

TOKYO (WP) — After five years of negotiations, officials from 16 countries, including the United States, New Zealand and France, have reached agreement on a treaty to protect the environment in the South Pacific.

Under the terms of the pact, which was approved Tuesday by delegates meeting on New Caledonia, France would continue its nuclear testing at Mururoa atoll, but the region would remain free of dumping or storage of radioactive waste.

William R. Mansfield, deputy executive director of the United Nations Environmental Program, which sponsored the negotiations, said the pact "commits the government to the environmental states to prevent, reduce and control pollution in the South Pacific area."

For the Record

A Tel Aviv court released on bail Thursday Archbishop Shalom Agha, former chancellor of the Armenian patriarchate in Jerusalem, who was detained three weeks ago on suspicion of bribery in obtaining Israeli identity papers for Palestinians, police said.

In a judicial decision to start a shift in direction for California's Supreme Court, Governor George Deukmejian on Wednesday named Associate Justice Malcolm Lucas, his former law partner, to succeed Rose Elizabeth Bird as chief justice. The court has had a liberal majority for about three decades. (UPI)

DEATH NOTICES

Donald POWELL, died November 25, age 60, religious service Monday, December 1, at Mount Zion Church, Place d'Allest, followed by burial at Grottoes Pastoral of Ivory.

M. Alain Gailly de Taurines, MM. Charles and Christophe Gailly de Taurines, Mlle Lella Gailly de Taurines, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Ives II and their children.

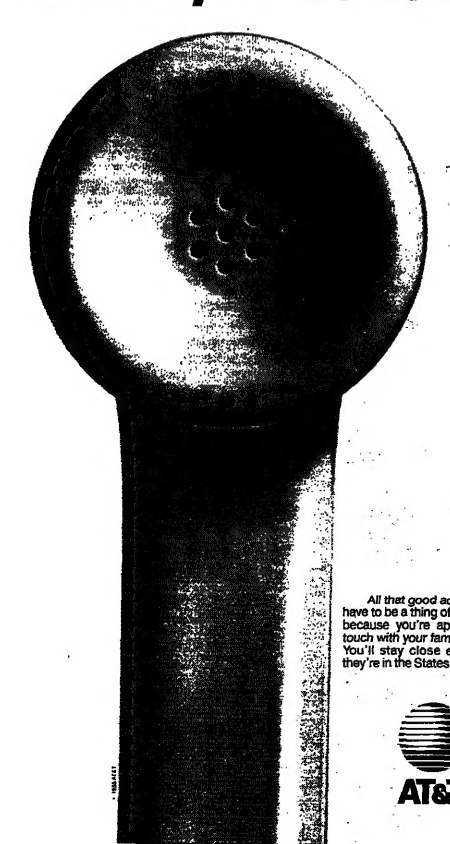
Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Rigall Jr. and their children. Baronne Schwimmer von Bessant. Respectfully announce the death of their wife, mother, sister, sister-in-law, aunt and

Laura Gailly de Taurines (née Laura Toppin Ives) peacefully, on Thursday, November 20, after a long illness, lovingly home.

The funeral took place at the Cathedral, on November 24, followed by burial at All Saints.

Gifts in her memory in aid of orphan children may be addressed to Canon Bessant, American Cathedral, 23 Avenue George-V, 75008 Paris (checks made out to the American Cathedral).

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Tunis Jails Son Of Exiled Official On Fraud Charges

TUNIS — The son of former Prime Minister Mohamed Masmoudi has been sentenced to 10 years of hard labor for embezzling public funds, official newspapers reported Thursday.

The papers said Mokhtar Mzali, who was arrested shortly before his father fled Tunisia in September, was sentenced by a Tunis court on Wednesday after being convicted of defrauding the state milk marketing firm STIL, which he headed.

L'Action, the daily newspaper of the ruling Destourian Socialist Party, and the pro-government La Presse said that two other men were sentenced with Mr. Mzali.

Mohammed Kocil, a former director of a supermarket chain, was sentenced to seven years of hard labor for embezzling public funds and Abdelmajid Hamrouni was sentenced to a year in prison for breach of trust. Each man also was fined 150,000 dinars (\$175,000).

Mr. Mzali's father, who was dismissed as prime minister in July, was sentenced last month in absentia to a year in prison for illegally crossing the Tunisian border.

REPERCUSSIONS OF THE IRAN DEAL: Amid doubts of legality, a determination to investigate

Legislators, Stunned, Predict a Halt To 'Contra' Aid and Vow an Inquiry

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congressional leaders have expressed astonishment at the disclosures about U.S. dealings with Iran and have vowed to investigate the Reagan administration's actions.

The leaders asserted Tuesday and Wednesday that several laws had probably been violated when the funds paid by Iran for weapons were transferred to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The leaders also said that Congress probably would approve legislation next year cutting off aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and see to it that the running of Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter's replacement as national security adviser would have to be confirmed by the Senate.

But the biggest question in Congress was whether President Ronald Reagan and his chief aides had known about the operation.

Representative Jim Wright, the Texas Democrat who will become

the House majority leader in January, voted skeptically about the White House's statement that Admiral Poindexter was the highest-ranking official to know about the operation.

"It defies logic," Mr. Wright said Tuesday, to believe that such a critical policy decision was made at such a low level.

"Surely someone else had to be involved," he said. "The president should have been aware. If anybody knew of it, that in itself is a confession of a great void in the execution of our foreign policy."

Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, charged Wednesday that Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and the Justice Department had for months dangled allegations of illegal transactions involving the Nicaraguan rebels.

He also charged that the Justice Department could not be trusted to conduct a thorough inquiry into the secret money transfers that were disclosed this week.

"It's like having the fox guard the chicken coop," Mr. Kerry said. "Because the Democrats regained control of the Senate in elections earlier this month, they will be in a position to subject the Reagan administration to much closer scrutiny than in the past."

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, who will become chairman of the Armed Services Committee in January, said that Congress was likely to renege about the White House. "The most likely target to aid the Nicaraguan rebels," he said, "is the president's plan to aid the Nicaraguan rebels."

The rebels were allotted \$100 million in aid by Congress last summer, but only \$60 million has been sent so far. The other \$40 million, which is to be spent on supplying "heavy weapons," could be blocked by Congress when it returns in January. But such a resolution would be subject to a presidential veto.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff confirmed Tuesday that he had not been consulted or officially



Representative Jim Wright

informed about the covert shipment of American arms to Iran and that he only learned about the operation by chance earlier this year.

"I have not been consulted," Admiral William J. Crowe Jr. told the House Armed Services Committee in his first public comment on the subject.

Admiral Crowe declined to say how he found out about the covert operation.

On Capitol Hill, a Look at the Legal Side

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Legal experts and critics of the Reagan administration say they feel sure there are more than enough legal questions on the books to provide for prosecution in the international transactions that transformed U.S. arms for Iran into \$10 million to \$30 million worth of cash for the rebels in Nicaragua.

The dealings "raise the real possibility that officials at the highest levels of the executive branch have violated federal law," the House Judiciary Committee chairman, Peter W. Rodino Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, and Representative Dan Glickman, Democrat of Kansas, said in a letter to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d.

According to Mr. Meese, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the key National Security Council staff member involved in the secret operation, "knew precisely" about the arrangement. Under the arrangement, Israeli intermediaries evidently marked up the prices on \$12 million worth of arms that they shipped to Iran and then funneled

the profit to Swiss bank accounts for the rebels, known as "contras," fighting the Sandinistas in Nicaragua.

There was widespread agreement that the letter of the Boland Amendment that remained in effect in varying forms from October 1984 to last month.

The amendment was aimed at barring the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Department and "any other agency or entity of the United States involved in intelligence activities" from using any funds — other than those explicitly allocated by Congress — to support, directly or indirectly, military or paramilitary operations in Nicaragua.

Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan and chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on criminal justice, said that he had four statutes in mind that he intends to mention to the Justice Department next week in a formal report.

One of the statutes was used in

the trial of top aides of President Richard M. Nixon during the 1974 Watergate trial. It is the "catchall" federal conspiracy law prohibiting two or more persons from conspiring "in order to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States or any agency thereof in any manner or for any purpose."

■ **Profits Outside Law?**

The Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

"A central question," one official said of the profit earned on the arms sales to Iran, "is: 'Did the profit belong to the U.S. government?' He said the answer may be no."

The Foreign Assistance Act prohibits the spending of any appropriated monies by or on behalf of the CIA for foreign covert operations without the president's specific approval.

But because the funds that Mr. Meese estimated had been funneled to the Contras were furnished by the Iranian arms buyers, the

funds were not necessarily governed by the act.

That view, at first impression, was shared by Justice Department officials Tuesday.

Senators cited at least two other laws that they said were probably violated. They were:

■ The Arms Export Control Act, which requires Congress to be notified of all transfers of American arms, even by third countries.

■ The National Security Act, which includes a provision requiring the president to notify Congress of all covert operations by the U.S. government, either in advance or in a "timely" fashion.

List Narrows On Replacing Poindexter

By Joseph Fitchett
New York Times Service

PARIS — The list of candidates to replace Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, who resigned this week as head of the White House's National Security Council, has been narrowed to several men, according to U.S. officials in Washington.

The prime qualities sought, the officials said in telephone interviews, include experience in international affairs, a nonconformist style and credentials recognized both by Congress and U.S. allies and adversaries abroad.

They said that the top contenders include:

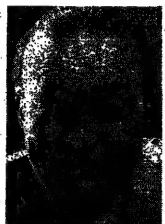
■ John G. Tower, a Republican senator from Texas until 1984, he played a strong role in defense issues.

■ Brent Scowcroft, a retired air force lieutenant general with close ties to former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, he headed the National Security Council for two years during the Ford administration.

■ David M. Abshire, the U.S. delegate to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He has forged a caucus in the U.S. Congress supporting the alliance and has won European support for key Reagan administration initiatives.

Other names under consideration, according to these sources, include Bobby Ray Inman, former deputy head of the Central Intelligence Agency, who is about to retire as head of Microelectronics & Computer Technology Corp.; and John F. Lehman Jr., secretary of the navy, who has obtained funds for an ambitious expansion of the fleet.

Among the other candidates are Max M. Kampelman, the chief U.S. arms negotiator at Geneva; Kenneth L. Adelman, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament



David M. Abshire

ment Agency; Paul Laxalt, who is retiring as a Republican senator from Nevada; and William O. Hyland, a former aide to Mr. Kissinger, who edits the journal Foreign Affairs.

The new security adviser will play a key role in maintaining presidential authority in international affairs, a crucial factor in this respect will be his ability to get along with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Scowcroft, 61, and Mr. Tower, 61, were early favorites for the position because both are taking part in the presidential inquiry into the National Security Council's involvement in arms sales to Iran.

Mr. Tower could expect help from his former colleagues in the Senate, and Mr. Scowcroft is a respected authority on national security issues. Both have highly paid positions in business.

Another leading candidate is Mr. Abshire, 60, who has made his NATO mission a focal point of U.S. relations with the allies by lobbying the Reagan administration, Congress, the European governments represented at NATO and their national bureaucracies.

Niels Hansen, the West German delegate to NATO, said, "The alliance needs to be led by America, and Abshire has been one of the men with the energy to do it and lead to change it."

Messages Had Clues to 'Contra' Fund

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department, National Security Council and Central Intelligence Agency received messages intercepted by the United States last year that suggested that money from arms deals with Iran was being diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels, according to officials.

The officials said it was not yet clear whether anyone in government understood the significance of the fragmentary intercepts. But a person familiar with the messages said they should have raised questions in the minds of government officials.

The Reagan administration has said that only two government officials knew proceeds from the arms sales were funneled to the rebels. They were Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a former White House aide.

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d said Tuesday that intercepts had played an important role in tipping off Justice Department investigators to the diversion of money to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as "contras."

Meanwhile, several sources said investigators were looking into whether money from a Swiss bank account had been diverted to other administration-supported projects, such as aid to the Afghan guerrillas.

The issue of who saw the messages intercepted by the National Security Agency is politically sensitive. The State Department apparently was not permitted to see the intercepts relating to Iran during the period of the arms sales. The precise nature of the messages on the arms transactions was not clear.

Walter F. Mondale, a former vice president, said Wednesday that he had learned from a Republican source that at the beginning of the secret dealings with Iran, the White House attempted to cut both the State Department and the De-

fense Department off from National Security Agency intercepts dealing with Iran.

He said that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger refused to accept this arrangement, threatening to bar release of the weapons needed for the deal unless he was shown the message traffic.

The National Security Agency intercepts messages of international communications, from telephones to radio messages, to telephone conversations.

One official said that some of the intercepts that dealt with conversations about Iran involved Major General Richard V. Secord, a retired Pentagon official who has been identified as a key player in both the Iran arms dealings and the private network to aid the guerrillas in Nicaragua.

Another set of conversations that was probably intercepted by the National Security Agency in-

volved Colonel North. He is the White House aide who was dismissed, according to Mr. Meese, for diverting money from the Iran arms dealings to the Nicaraguan rebels.

According to telephone records disclosed in El Salvador, Colonel North and General Secord received phone calls from a house in San Salvador used by the employees of an operation that resupplied the Nicaraguan rebels.

Messages intercepted by the National Security Agency are normally handled only by officials with high-level clearances. At the National Security Council, for instance, such data would go to the office of the president's national security adviser, who was then Admiral Poindexter.

Mr. Meese said Tuesday that Admiral Poindexter, who resigned his post, had only limited knowledge of the operation.

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OPINION

Get Rid of the Lawbreakers, Not the 'Contra' Aid Policy

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — What started as a mistake and grew into a fiasco has now become a scandal. Bad enough that the arms-for-hostage idea became a series of secret and futile arms shipments to Iran that undermined anti-terrorism policy, Gulf neutrality and Ronald Reagan's credibility. It now turns out, astonishingly, that it was a conduit for illegal funding to the Nicaraguan "contras," too.

We are about to descend into Northgate, months of endless questions about every detail of the funding operation run, apparently, by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North at the National Security Council. Northgate, beginning last Tuesday noon, marks the real end of the first Reagan administration (proposals of the six-year presidency have gotten their wish) and the beginning of

The United States may tolerate a Soviet satellite in Central America now.

the second. In the split second between them, a prehistory note on the distinction between persons and policy.

It is difficult to separate the two. That is why when a policy fails, its architects must go too. That is why it was so important for John Poindexter to resign, albeit two weeks late. Iran policy failed, and the people go with it. On Nicaragua, the opposite may very well happen. The people fail — disastrously, illegally, perhaps feloniously — and they may take the policy with them.

Judging individuals is important and no doubt will be the focus of the coming months of hearings. One reporter already asked Attorney General Ed Meese to resign during his White House news conference whether a grand jury — presumably to inquire into sending Lieutenant Colonel North to jail — had been convened. But just as the national interest was subordinated to individuals in the swap of arms for hostages, national interest may be subordinated to individuals in the hunt for the arms-swap malefactors. History hardly remembers the names of Donald Segreti and Charles Colson, nor cares about the fate of F.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman. It does remember, and records in the successive national defeats America suffered after Watergate, the consequences of the fall of an administration.

It is quite likely that an immediate casualty of the North affair will be the cutting off of the contras. If such a policy follows from a national debate on the merits of armed resistance to the Sandinistas, that is one thing. If it follows from anger at the deception of a particu-

lar administration — or of a rogue element within it — and a desire to punish the president for his men's circumvention of congressional will, that is another thing — and a historic mistake.

It may happen. Less than three hours after Ed Meese's announcement of the secret funding channel to the contras, Senator David Durenberger, Republican of Minnesota, said "it's going to be a cold day in Washington, D.C., before any more money goes into Nicaragua."

Should the United States really decide whether to abide a Soviet satellite on the American mainland on the basis of whether Oliver North acted illegally?

Everyone knew that the contras were living off something during the two years that Congress had cut them off. Most presumed that they were getting help from friendly third countries with an anti-Communist interest and many debts owed to the United States. Countries like Israel, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan. That would have been no big deal.

It is a big deal that the money came from profits from the Iran arms-for-hostages swap. It shows a deep disrespect for the law by the Americans involved. It shows an abject and unhealthy willingness to please American representatives on the part of the Israelis involved. It shows all involved to have been too clever by half. But it does not in any way alter the fundamental strategic situation in Central America. It does not alter the answer to the question: Ought the United States support a resistance whose aim is to turn Nicaragua from a Soviet satellite into a country friendly to the United States?

A leading anti-Sandinista intellectual who has closely watched American reaction to Nicaragua since the revolution said to me plaintively two years ago that he feared losing his only chance to regain his country because of domestic politics of the United States. To punish Mr. Reagan, Congress will sacrifice Nicaragua, he said.

He may have been right, though premature. My concern, however, is less for him than for us. The loss of Nicaragua would be the most severe geopolitical defeat — aside from the military defeat in Vietnam — of the United States since the integration of Cuba into the Soviet bloc. Destroy the resistance to punish Mr. Reagan, Senator Durenberger, and you will have forfeited a vital and enduring American interest — a Central American free of Soviet control — for sweet revenge alone.

It does not matter if the next six months reveal that the contras' political leaders or even Don Regan knew of this illegality. Or did of whomsoever you must. Send lawbreakers to jail. But don't punish the country.

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Double Standards in West

The second Iranian fiasco should be of concern to Americans and all people of the free world. The episode demonstrates that human rights, equality and fair play are merely words used by politicians in Western democracies for election and promotion purposes.

Is the liberty of five U.S. hostages valued so highly as to be exchanged for the lives of hundreds of thousands of Iranian and Iraqi nationals who have died and are dying with arms supplied by Israel, the United States and other major powers? How can the United States be accepted as the leader of the free world with such double standards?

The United States, with its present political structure spread between the White House, the CIA, two houses of Congress and two parties, all competing with one another, cannot conduct a coordinated, efficient foreign policy.

No country uses this weakness to its advantage better than Israel. Supported by an independent state, Israel uses the international and American Jewish organizations' financial and political power and press to design and manipulate U.S. policy in the Middle East. Israel's policy of expediency in the Gulf area serves it well in the short term, while the Iranians and Arabs destroy each other.

The free world expects principled American leadership. The United States and other Western powers should coordinate their policies to promote peace in the Middle East, not throw fuel on the

fire by selling arms to all parties for their own selfish, short-term interests.

P.A. PARVIZ

London.

In your coverage of Ronald Reagan's unbecoming manner of dealing with the so-called moderates in Iran, and the ensuing political crisis he has brought about, you seem to be indifferent to the plight of the Iranian people as a result of the war, as if what is happening to Iran did not matter at all.

While the West is worried about its hostages and supplying Iran with "defensive" weapons, the one-sided territory and its people are the real victims of the senseless policies pursued by the West and by Israel.

It is not war casualties alone, but sheer starvation that is looming ahead. The West will pay for its crimes. The Russians are coming, unfortunately.

FARIBORZ ATAMANESH

Paris.

What Happened to Rambo?

The news about secret negotiations since 1985 between the White House and Iran sheds a new light on the Rambo-style crusade of President Reagan against terrorism. The truth is that America had caved in and may have been trading arms for hostages all along.

The Tripoli bombing, therefore, was just a means to boost some politician's image and certainly justifies France's decision to ban the use of its airspace.

The hysterical anti-French behavior that followed, both by U.S. officials and by the American public, was a disgrace. Just because France happens not to be a "yes-man" like certain European countries does not justify this attitude.

ANDRÉ SAPRIEL

Cannes, France.

The Californian Insult

California's Proposition 63, which makes English the "official language" there, is exactly what it is intended to be: an insult that will serve no practical purpose. Such a step in the face will only contribute to more animosity toward a society that shows so much zeal in intimidating minority groups. This will slow assimilation ever more.

SHAWN BRYAN

Vienna.

On Armenians in Turkey

I was amazed to read the opinion column "Turkey: Fear Invokement in Other People's Wars" (Sept. 16) by John K. Cooley. Mr. Cooley succeeds in dealing with relations between Turkey and Armenian, Kurdish and Greek minorities without mentioning that this state killed 1.5 million Armenians (out of 2 million) in 1915, and hundreds of thousands of Greeks and Kurds, while occupying their land.

ALAIN LEBRUN

Sevres, France.

In Honoring Good Writers, Competition Is Not the Point

By Jonathan Yardley

WASHINGTON — In the aftermath of last week's American Book Awards ceremony — a happy event, about which more later — a few words must be said about prizes and the competition among writers that they occasionally promote. This competition was the reason given by Peter Taylor for his 11th-hour withdrawal from consideration for the 1986 fiction award, so the subject was much in the air as writers, publishers and hangers-on gathered at

MEANWHILE

the Waldorf-Astoria for the awards presentation. But nobody managed to make a persuasive case that such competition actually exists — except, perhaps, in the minds of the writers themselves.

The American Book Awards, like the PEN Faulkner Award, the National Book Critics Circle Awards and others, are given in a two-step process. The first is the announcement of a short list of finalists, and the second is the declaration of the winners. In the American Book Awards, there is about a month between the two, the hope being that publicity about the short list will bring recognition to all the nominees and encourage people to read their books. The authors of these books are brought to New York by their publishers for the ceremonies, and are present when the final decision is made public.

That is the way it worked this year, with the notable exception of Mr. Taylor's withdrawal from the short list and his refusal to be present at the ceremonies. Apart from the merits of his claim that "artists and their work cannot be a matter of competition," the timing and manner of Mr. Taylor's withdrawal did him little credit. Mr. Taylor is a gentleman, one of the few surviving examples of that breed, but it was most ungentlemanly of him to delay his protest against the ABA until he had been informed that his novel, "A Summons to Memphis," had not won the prize.

Hurt feelings are understandable: beyond that, Mr. Taylor's book is, in my judgment, the most accomplished of the three on the short list and the award should, by rights, have been his. But there are times when it is best to keep one's feelings to one's self. This was such a time: not because Mr. Taylor's withdrawal diminished the prize that E.L. Doctorow won for "World's Fair," but because it was an inappropriate response to disappointing news.

What Mr. Taylor and the other writers who complain about competition seem not to understand is that a list of nominees is not intended to pit writers against one another but to honor those chosen for it. The three books picked for the fiction list were selected from about

150 submitted for the award, and the five on the nonfiction list from about 170. To make the short list, therefore, is in and of itself a not inconsiderable distinction, as chairman of the nonfiction jury, I can testify that many books of genuine merit fell by the wayside.

There is an element of competition in this selection, as well as a stronger element of human fallibility, but no one connected with the awards had it in mind that in choosing "winners," there would also be "losers." Because of Mr. Taylor, I felt it necessary before announcing the nonfiction prize to say that each of the books on our short list was a work of distinction. Only one can receive the prize, but all are honored.

As it turned out, the jurors' choice was "Celtic Dreams," by Barry Lopez. It is hard to imagine that there could have been a happier ome — not merely because of the distinction of the book itself, but because of the response of its author. Mr. Lopez had crossed the continent for the ceremonies — he lives in a small town in Oregon — with no assurance that he would win the prize. Before the ceremonies, in a pleasant but extremely awkward conversation with a couple of judges, he talked with sincerity about the "community" of writers, and left no doubt that it was significant enough merely to be honored as a member of that community.

It was a theme he struck again, about an hour later, after coming to the dais to accept his prize. The announcement of his selection clearly had stunned him, and he was on the edge of tears as he began to speak; indeed, he was so flustered that he forgot the remarks he had prepared in advance, and spoke extemporaneously. But what he said — about the common interests of writers, and his own "concern with the fate of the country I live in and the dignity and morality of the people I live with" — was so heartfelt that his words were all the more eloquent for being unprepared.

Listening to Mr. Lopez, it was impossible not to feel that, whether by diligence or by luck, we five judges had done well. We had honored a good book by an author who turned out to be, upon inspection, a good man. So far as an award is concerned, need it be said, it is the book that matters, not the author; but to watch Mr. Lopez wrestling with the joy, humility and wonder that the prize stirred in him was a rare and memorable pleasure.

Henceforth any time someone says that awards are "vulgar and cheap" or that they force writers to "compete," I shall think of Barry Lopez, who reminded us that in honoring him and his book, we honor all writers and all books. That is what awards are, or should be, for.

The Washington Post.

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REPERCUSSIONS OF THE IRAN DEAL: Jubilation in Tehran, explanations in Jerusalem

Iranians View Furor in Washington As Diplomatic Coup, Analysts Say

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Iran's leadership is treating the U.S. foreign policy uproar as a major diplomatic and propaganda victory, according to U.S. officials, Arab diplomats and experts on Iran.

One of the diplomats, Nizar Hamdoun, Iraq's ambassador to the United States, said:

"On the American side, there was a misunderstanding of signals

sent from Iran, while Khomeini and others consider this the biggest victory in the history of their Islamic revolution.

Instead of dividing the revolutionary regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the furor over secret American arms sales to Iran has provided the Iranian leadership with a new issue to unite their nation against the United States.

Iranian officials have been mocking the United States as a country willing to apologize for

past sins and desperate to re-establish contacts.

The only public questioning in Iran of the wisdom of dealing with the United States, has come from eight members of the legislature.

That questioning, in the form of a request for information from Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, asked about the contacts with American envoys.

The legislators withdrew the question after Ayatollah Khomeini called them apostates, stating by foreign propaganda and trying to sow discord.

Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the legislature, who has confirmed the secret American overtures, praised Ayatollah Khomeini's intervention, comparing him to "an ingenious doctor" who "stepped in and blocked a potential mischief that could hurt our cohesion," and all public questioning has stopped.

U.S. officials and experts on Iran say that the mere fact that both the United States and Iran were eager to cultivate closer ties and provide arms will give others the confidence to open new investment and advance credits.

"In the last two weeks the willingness to support Iraq, renounce its debt and sell arms on credit has steadily declined," an analyst said. "People who were frightened of an Iranian victory are even more convinced it may happen."

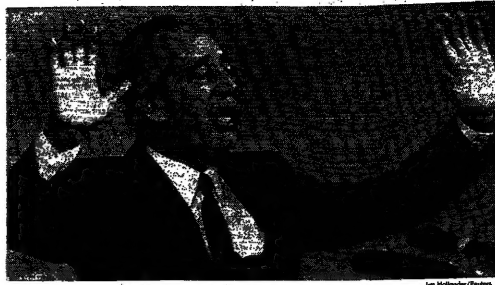
The revelations on arms sales fit into a pattern of Iranian diplomatic moves aimed at reducing Iran's isolation and projecting a better image abroad.

The war with Iraq and a desperate economic situation have prompted Iranian leaders to send officials on diplomatic missions to improve relations and develop economic and military ties.

In recent days, Iranian officials have expressed delight that a side effect of the arms sales has been to damage American credibility with much of the Arab world.

Iran has been improving relations with the Soviet Union, announcing in August that it would resume natural gas exports to the Soviet Union by the end of the year. The flow of gas was halted by Iran after the 1979 revolution.

"What it behooves the Iranians to act rationally, they do," an American official said. "They started an initiative to bring themselves out of diplomatic isolation and it is working."



Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, in the Knesset, as he defended weapons sales to Iran.

ISRAEL: Sales Were Reportedly Initiated Under Peres

(Continued From Page 1)

to Iran for between \$10 million and \$30 million more.

Israel acknowledged Wednesday it had acted as an intermediary at Mr. Reagan's request but continued to maintain it had a general policy of not selling arms to Iran.

The defense sources said the original proposal came from Yacov Nimrodi, a former Israeli military attaché in Tehran, and Al Schwimmer, a founder of the Israeli aircraft industry and a friend of Mr. Peres.

The sources said Mr. Peres approved the idea and persuaded Yitzhak Shamir, who was then foreign minister, to have David Kimche, the director-general of the Foreign Ministry, make the proposal to Robert C. McFarlane, who was the White House national security adviser.

■ Peres Defends Action

Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times reported from Jerusalem.

Mr. Peres said that everything Israel did was at the behest of the United States and that Israel did not know that some of the money paid by Iran was going to Nicaraguan rebels, known as "contras."

"It was not an Israeli operation," Mr. Peres said in the Knesset, or parliament, on Wednesday. "It was an American affair. Israel was asked to help and did so."

"We have no part in the contra issue and we have not received any financial or other gains," he added. "Our intention was in all seriousness and innocence to help a state."

"We, arms dealers," he said. "We did not make a penny. What kind of dealers are we?"

Mr. Peres was responding to six motions of no confidence in the government over its arms transfers to Iran. The motions were easily defeated by the governing coalition.

Mr. Peres went out of his way to praise President Reagan, as part of an effort to coordinate the Israeli position as much as possible with the White House version.

"As an Israeli and as a human being," Mr. Peres said, "I am full of admiration for a president who has 250 million citizens, and even so,

when there are six who are kidnapped, he does not rest for a moment."

The prime minister had to fend off challenges from the left opposition, which accused the government of getting embroiled in another scandal.

In the last 12 months, the Israeli government has been involved in a very scandal in Washington, a domestic intelligence scandal over the cover-up of the murder of two Palestinian bus hijackers, and now the Iran affair.

Leader of 'Contras' Denies Getting Money in Iran Deal

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, a leader of the rebels fighting Nicaragua's Sandinista government, has suggested that the secret operation that flew supplies to his troops in Nicaragua may have been financed by profits from clandestine U.S. arms shipments to Iran.

But Mr. Calero said "we don't know how much" the resupply operation "cost or who organized or paid for them."

His comment was one of several indications Wednesday that \$10 million to \$30 million in profits from the arms shipments to Iran may have been used to finance the extensive air operation that supplied the forces of the rebels, rather than providing direct financial aid.

Mr. Calero said that the rebels, known as "contras," had not directly received any of the money from the sale of arms to Iran.

New evidence also emerged Wednesday suggesting that Richard V. Secord, a retired Air Force major general, was a top Pentagon official for the Middle East, had played a key role in guiding the secret operation to supply the rebels.

Two participants in the resupply operation, who asked not to be identified, said Wednesday that Robert C. Dutton, a retired Air Force colonel who now is an official with a suburban Virginia company partly owned by Mr. Secord, was a central figure in overseeing the mission.

Members of the resupply network were told that "foreign money" was involved, but they did not know the source of the funds, one of the former participants said.

Under Swiss law, banking secrecy technically can be lifted only if the party seeking the information can prove that someone has violated not only its laws but also Swiss criminal laws.

But in recent months, the Swiss authorities have been remarkably conciliatory in dealing with requests for lifting bank secrecy.

Swiss Regard 'Contra' Deal As Legal

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ZURICH — Swiss government officials say that the financial transactions by which Iranian payments for Western arms were passed through Swiss bank accounts to the Nicaraguan rebels were probably legal under Swiss banking law.

The officials said Wednesday that such payments would not have to be registered with the Swiss financial or banking authorities. Therefore, they said, the authorities have no immediate way of tracking the funds.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Georges Martin, said that the government was aware of the reported transactions only through news reports. As far as the government can judge from the sketchy information available, he added, the transactions appeared to be in accord with pertinent Swiss banking regulations.

Government officials said that the United States had not contacted them for legal aid in tracking the flow of money. Officers of major Swiss banks said they were not aware of such transactions and that they had not been asked by overseas in the government or banking industry to try to trace the money.

"It is not a topic," said Arthur Gruninger, spokesman for Union Bank of Switzerland, the country's largest bank.

It is believed that \$10 million to \$30 million paid by Iran to Israel in arms deals was channeled into numbered Swiss bank accounts controlled by the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels, known as "contras."

In the past, the United States has pressed Switzerland to lift bank secrecy in cases involving arms deals, terrorism or insider-trading.

Swiss government officials apparently feel that Washington's involvement in the arms deals robbed it of much of its leverage in pressing for an investigation of how the funds were channeled.

Under Swiss law, banking secrecy technically can be lifted only if the party seeking the information can prove that someone has violated not only its laws but also Swiss criminal laws.

But in recent months, the Swiss authorities have been remarkably conciliatory in dealing with requests for lifting bank secrecy.



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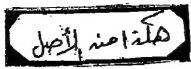
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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Official Gives Opus Dei
A Good Word in Italy

ROME — Opus Dei, a Roman Catholic organization, is not a secret society but a legal and legitimate religious association, Interior Minister Oscar Luigi Scalfaro told the Italian Parliament this week, in response to questions from deputies.

Press reports had compared the organization to P-2, a secret Masonic lodge allegedly involved in several scandals, including a plot to overthrow the Italian government.

Opus Dei means "God's work" in Latin. The group was founded in Spain in 1928 with the avowed aim of promoting traditional Christian values. The mainly lay organization, with 73,000 members in 87 countries, has been criticized for its secretive nature. Progressive Catholics have often questioned its influential role in Spain under General Francisco Franco.

In 1982, Pope John Paul II assigned the organization to a "personal prelature," making it roughly

equivalent to a major religious order.

"Opus Dei," the Italian interior minister said, "is part of the constitutional structure of the church. It is an ecclesiastical institution, whose rules conform to canon law."

Moscow Party Leader
Dispels Subway Myth

MOSCOW — The Moscow subway system, or metro as it is called here, suffers from overcrowding and lack of maintenance, according to Boris N. Yeltsin, head of the city's Communist Party. As the Moscow party chief he is, in effect, the man who runs the city.

"The legend about the reliability of the Moscow metro remains, unfortunately, only in memory," he said at a conference of the subway's trade unions last week.

Mr. Yeltsin said he had been riding the subway and inspecting repair stations. He criticized frequent breakdowns, delays and ac-

cidents on what he said was a system long hailed as "a symbol of comfort, cleanliness and order."

The subway, with its heavily subsidized 5-kopeck (8-cent) fare, is straining to keep up with the increasing number of passengers in this city of nine million people. In 1985, more than seven million passengers a day used its network of about 125 miles (200 kilometers) of tracks and 126 stations.

Around Europe

PARIS — A proposal to indicate France's compulsory speed limit on the speedometers of cars found approval in *Plage*, a monthly automobile magazine. It reported that in an opinion poll, 38 percent of the French drivers questioned admitted not knowing that the maximum allowed speed on the superhighway system was 80 miles per hour.

BRUSSELS — Environment ministers of the 12 European Community countries agreed this

week to reduce the number of laboratory experiments on live animals by about a third and to avoid unnecessary pain and suffering. The EC legislation establishes a licensing system for laboratories using vivisection and bans the use of endangered species. According to EC Commission estimates, about 30 million animals a year are used in experiments in EC countries.

STOCKHOLM — Swedish Radio has begun broadcasting two-minute news bulletins every hour throughout the night following criticism of its coverage of the murder in February of Prime Minister Olof Palme. No reports were on duty that night and foreign media reported the assassination hours before Swedish reports were broadcast. A study by researchers at Lund University showed that radio listeners in Britain learned of the Palme murder about an hour after it happened and about four hours before the news was broadcast in Sweden.

ATHENS — Greece and the Soviet Union have overcome a major obstacle to construction of a Cretan-Soviet, launch-process-

ing plant less than seven miles from the ancient monuments at Delphi. The project was threatened when Bulgaria withdrew its pledge to buy 220,000 tons a year of the plant's 600,000-ton output of alumina. Now Moscow has agreed to purchase the entire production for the next 10 years. In return, Greece will buy oil, natural gas and machinery from the ancient monuments, as well as on tourism. The \$730-million plant is to open in 1990.

HAMBURG — Europe's songbirds are threatened with extinction because of growing environmental pollution, according to a bird-watching organization here. A 10-year study showed that of 37 species under observation, only 11 were not in danger. Among the most endangered are the goldfinch and the wren, while those that appear to be faring well include the robin and the nightingale. The study indicated that the threat is especially alarming in Scandinavia, East Germany, Poland and Britain.

—SYTSKE LOOLIJEN



WORKING ON THE RAILROAD — Before their train leaves the station in central Stockholm for their headquarters in Vasteras, 150 miles away, some employees of the ASEA heavy engineering company begin work in a custom-made railcar. The car has 20 work stations, computers, a conference room and a bar. The round-trip takes three hours.

The BMW 5 Series

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Pretoria Frees 3 in Trial Of 22 Blacks for Treason

The Associated Press
DELMAS, South Africa — A judge acquitted on Thursday 3 of 22 black South African political leaders facing treason and murder charges in one of the country's longest running political trials.

But the judge, Kees van Dijkhorst of the Transvaal Supreme Court, said that the other 19 defendants, must answer the charges of treason, subversion and murder.

The defendants released on Thursday are Mkhambi Amos Malindi, 21, De-

lense lawyers had applied for acquittal of all 22 defendants, saying there was insufficient evidence for conviction.

The government alleges the defendants conspired to incite violence aimed at overthrowing of the white minority government.

The 22 men have been in jail for two years and the trial for the 19 remaining defendants is expected to last another year.

Most of the defendants are local or national leaders of the United Democratic Front, the main anti-apartheid organization inside the country fighting apartheid.

The state claims the front and its affiliates incited blacks in the region to riot and attack members of the government-backed local council on Sept. 3, 1984. Some black councilors were killed by mobs.

After the verdict, the accused raised their fists and joined friends and supporters, including several white women from the Black South anti-apartheid group, in singing "Nkosi Sikelele i' Africa" (God Bless Africa), an anthem used in some black African nations.

A defense lawyer, George Bizos, said the judge granted bail of 15,000 rand (\$7,000) to six of the remaining defendants. But they must report to police twice a day and are banned from leaving the country or visiting their homes in the Vaal region south of Johannesburg.



Helen Joseph, an anti-apartheid activist, with Lazarus Move, left, and Mkhambi Amos Malindi, who were freed.

Many foreign diplomats and dignitaries have attended the trial in Delmas, about 55 miles (90 kilometers) east of Johannesburg.

Also on Thursday, an anti-apartheid group said that black youths were now the primary target of security forces and estimated that 8,000 children had been detained in the past six months.

"We are seeing a government which has declared war on its children," said Max Coleman, an official of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. "I can't think of anything in history that parallels it."

The group released a report titled "A Memorandum on Children

Under Repression." It alleges that the government, in "an unprecedented display of ruthlessness," has embarked on a campaign of oppression, detentions and violence to combat militant black youths.

In other developments:

Edward J. Perkins, the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa, and Ronald MacLean, the new Canadian ambassador, presented their credentials to President Pieter W. Botha in Pretoria.

Prince James Mahlangu, a tribal chief's son, was elected as the chief minister of the KwaNdebele black homeland north of Pretoria.

Angolan Leader Weighs 'Hot Pursuit' of Rebels, Backed by U.S., in Zaire

By James Brooke
 New York Times Service

LUANDA, Angola — Angolan troops may pursue U.S.-backed rebels into Zaire if large numbers start using that country as a sanctuary, Angola's president has said.

"Zairean territory is used by the UNITA bandits," President José Eduardo dos Santos said in an interview Wednesday, referring to guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known by its initials in Portuguese as UNITA.

"Hot pursuit will depend on the extent of use of Zairean territory to attack Angola," he said.

Led by José Savimbi, the guerrilla group has long been active in Angola's south, near South-West Africa, or Namibia, the territory administered by UNITA's major supplier, South Africa. But last year, the United States started sending the guerrillas an estimated \$15 million worth of supplies.

The supply route is not known, but delivery has coincided with an upsurge of fighting near Angola's northern border with Zaire, a nation that has close military ties with the United States.

Mr. dos Santos denounced aid to the guerrillas as "aid to terrorism" and warned that his country would

not be affected if Chevron, the American oil company that is the major petroleum producer in the country, bowed to pressure from American conservatives and sold its Angolan concession.

"Oil is oil," said Mr. dos Santos, who once studied petroleum engineering in the Soviet Union. "If Chevron goes, another partner will come to work with the Angolan state."

Oil pumped by Chevron's Cabinda Gulf subsidiary provides Angola with 60 percent of its foreign exchange.

War and oil, the two recurring themes of the interview, are the problems bedeviling this former Portuguese colony as it marks 11 years of independence this month.

The worldwide drop in oil prices has cut Angola's annual oil revenues from \$2 billion last year to an estimated \$900 million for this year.

The war has spread to new areas, without any end apparently in sight. Mr. Savimbi's rebels have been able to strangle economic activity in much of the countryside but do not appear capable of taking or holding any cities.

Caught in this tangle of wars between Mr. dos Santos and his Soviet bloc patrons and Mr. Savimbi and his American and South African



José Eduardo dos Santos

can patrons, waves of peasants have fled their farms for the cities, sharpening food shortages.

A food exporter a decade ago, Angola now imports half of its food. Because of the war, only 3 percent of the arable land in the nation is under cultivation.

"Fields are mined," a report by the Angola unit of the International Committee of the Red Cross says. "To escape from attack and pillaging, whole villages leave their lands to look for safety in towns already overcrowded and unable to provide enough food and work for them."

Seen from this side, Mr. Savimbi's tactics appear to be to paralyze the economy, to drive more refugees into the cities, and to force the government to negotiate with him.

But in the interview, Mr. dos Santos, who is backed by a formidable arsenal of arms supplied by the Soviet Union, ruled out negotiations with the guerrillas.

While rebel ambushes have forced most vehicles to travel in convoy on Angola's roads, and tactics in the countryside may be backfiring.

The UNITA guerrillas have lost a great deal of appeal by killing people, placing mines in fields and stealing food," said a foreign priest who works in Cuana Sul Province.

In his area, he said, many of his parishioners sleep in their fields or in the bush for fear of nighttime guerrilla attacks.

In Luanda this week, visitors could see a sample of the army of foreign weapons supplied to the opposition. The government displayed arms which it said had been seized from UNITA forces during the annual dry-season campaign from August to October: Chinese rocket launchers, Portuguese light machine guns, Belgian rifles, French radios, South African mortars, U.S. recoilless cannons, a West German truck and a British Land Rover.

2 Americans Killed in Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia — A Baptist missionary from the United States, Mrs. George Senter, 46, and her daughter Rachel, 10, were stabbed to death Wednesday in Yekepa, northern Liberia, during a robbery of their home.

After celebrating Mass on Thursday at a riverside race course near Hobeart, the pope flew to Melbourne, the fifth stop on his week-long Australian tour.

In Melbourne, he paid a brief visit to the Anglican cathedral of St. Paul, where he lit a "unity candle" and dedicated a chapel to Christian unity.

Later, at an outdoor ecumenical service attended by 120,000 people, John Paul said that it was essential for Christians to overcome their differences and find unity.

In Australia, Pope Defends Rights, Role Of Women

Reuters

MELBOURNE — Pope John Paul II called on Thursday for the protection of women's rights as he said, saying that women should not be forced to compromise their dignity or family role to defend their status.

In his second major statement on social and labor problems in two days, the pope said women "should be able to exercise their gifts and abilities in various forms of employment, but at the same time respect must be given to their obligations and aspirations."

He was speaking at a restraining center for unemployed young people in Hobeart, the capital of the Tasmanian island.

"Work should be so structured that women do not have to bring up their children at the expense of their own dignity or the family," the pope said.

At a Mass in Sydney on Wednesday, John Paul said that modern materialism and prosperity had closed people's minds to God.

In Hobeart, John Paul said that mothers must be free from psychological and other forms of discrimination "especially by comparison with women without family obligations."

Apparently calling for women to be compensated for giving up work to care for their children, he added: "Mothers must not be financially penalized by the very society which they serve in a most exalted and necessary way."

The pontiff said the role of the modern mother in society had to be revalued because great commitment, time and love were necessary to ensure that children grew into mature, secure and responsible adults.

In addition to women, John Paul said, immigrants and the disabled also had to have equal rights at work.

"Those who have work may forget those who do not," he said.

He said the creation of jobs was a "major and complex task, which often required more than local or national effort."

"It requires a reordering and adjustment of economic systems and priorities on a global level," he said.

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DOONESBURY



International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

- A Swiss Photographer's File
- Rodin Exhibition in London
- BBC's Fiftieth Birthday

CRITICS' CHOICE

STUTTGART

Wilson, Norman and Gluck

■ Jesse Norman and Robert Wilson first collaborated four years ago in "Great Day in the Morning," a Wilson production in which the soprano sang Negro spirituals, and earlier this year Wilson staged Euripides' "Alceste" for the American Repertory Theater. These threads will be picked up in a new production by the Stuttgart Opera of Gluck's "Alceste" (based on Euripides), with Norman in the title role and Wilson staging and designing the sets. Christoph Eschenbach will conduct, and the costumes will be designed by Joachim Herzog. The premiere is set for Dec. 5; later performances are Dec. 9, 13, 17, 21 and 22.

PARIS

Maywald's Fashion World

■ Work for Paris couture house by the German-born photographer Willy Maywald, who died last year, is the subject of an exhibition at the Musée de la Mode et du Costume (Palais Galliera) until Jan. 4. During his period as a fashion photographer (1947-64), principally for Dior but also for Hermès, Fath, Balmain and others, Maywald not only photographed the clothes — often with Paris as a vivid background — but made portraits of the designers and recorded the lives of the models and the activity behind the scenes at the great fashion houses.

DENVER

A Southwest Chronicle

■ During a career of some 60 years, the photographer Laura Gilpin (1879-1979) chronicled the people and landscapes. A section of her works is being shown in a retrospective entitled "An Enduring Grace: The Photographs of Laura Gilpin" at the Colorado State Museum in Denver. The images range from early Autochrome (color) stills to portraits of Navajo Indians and landscapes composed late in her life. 120 photographs have been chosen by the Aron Carter Museum of Western Art in Fort Worth from its large collection of Gilpin prints and negatives. A second show, "Laura Gilpin's Lens on Colorado," draws on the collection of the Colorado Historical Society and from private collections. The show continues through Jan. 11.

LOS ANGELES

Museum to Open New Building

■ The Museum of Contemporary Art will open its new building, Dec. 10 with a roster of artists like Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, Jasper Johns, Claes Oldenburg and Frank Stella among the 77 artists represented by 600 works in a major survey of post-World War II art. The \$23-million building, designed in red sandstone, is the first major design in the United States by the Japanese architect Arata Isozaki. During the inaugural year, more than 120 painters, sculptors, actors, musicians, film and video makers, dancers and poets will be represented in programs in the building, in California Plaza, a commercial, residential and cultural complex in the downtown Bunker Hill area. The main exhibition, "Individuals: A Selected History of Contemporary Art, 1945-1986," will be displayed through Jan. 10.

MILAN

Mati Leads With 'Nobuoco'

■ "Nobuoco," Verdi's first great success at the premiere at the Teatro alla Scala in 1842, is the opera that Riccardo Muti will conduct to inaugurate his first season as La Scala's music director Dec. 7. The new production will be staged by Roberto De Simone and designed by Mauro Carosi (sets) and Odette Nicoletti (costumes). The title role will be sung by Renato Bruson, with Olesya Dimitrova as Abigaille and Cleopatra Curcio, Bruno Baccantini and Paola Bruckner in other principal parts. Eight other performances are scheduled through Dec. 30.

ANGERS

New Ballet by Maguy Marin

■ The Compagnie Maguy Marin has spent several weeks at the Centre National de Danse Contemporaine practicing "Eden," a new dance work choreographed and staged by Marin, which will have its first performances Dec. 12, 13 and 14 at the Théâtre Municipal. It will later be seen at the company's own home, the Maison des Arts in the Paris suburb of Créteil, which is co-produced or along with the CNDC and cultural centers in Annecy and Clermont-Ferrand.

ZURICH

Miró Retrospective

■ A retrospective of the work of Joan Miró, said to be the first since the death of the Catalan artist in 1983, has been organized by the Zurich Kunsthaus and the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle. It includes a hundred paintings, concentrating on the Surrealist period, the dramatic works of the 1930s and his postwar development. There are also drawings, sculpture and pottery from all periods of his career. The exhibition is in Zurich to Feb. 1, 1987, in Düsseldorf from Feb. 14 to April 20, and at the Guggenheim Museum in New York from May 15 to Aug. 23.

Orsay: A Museum Triumph

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — The Musée d'Orsay, which President François Mitterrand will inaugurate on Monday, and which will open to the public Dec. 9 after a week of ceremonies, is a museological triumph for a number of reasons.

Devoted to the second half of the 19th century and the first 14 years of the 20th, it is lodged on the bank of the Seine opposite the Louvre, beneath the great vaulting shell of a former railway station designed by Victor Laloux and completed in 1900. The imposing volume of the glass and steel building has been preserved, as have the refurbished ceiling, graced with monumental poses, and the colossal, ornate clock-face that aply embodies the industrial age's obsession with punctuality.

Indeed, the space left vacant in the nave is so great that one may at first wonder where they have managed to present a major portion of the 2,300 paintings, 250 pastels, 1,500 sculptures and 1,100 art objects that are included in the museum's collections. No need to worry, though, there is more than enough exhibition space in the "building-within-a-building" designed by the architect, Gas Audenz. Visitors may even be surprised by the labyrinthine quality of some of the passages they are required to negotiate.

Most satisfying is that this tremendous collection of works, so diverse in style and intent, is displayed with such showmanship and skill that even the uninitiated visitor should have no trouble following the intricate counterpoint of conflicting movements that marked that complex age.

Entering the museum by the doors of the former hotel, the visitor passes through some austere iron gates and gets a first glimpse of the central nave from the top of a broad flight of stairs. Audenz was miffed when some critics declared that her design looked like a comic book version of the Valley of the Kings. The comparison may be uncharitable, but it is at least a convenient way of conjuring up a vision of the sloping central aisle, studded with bits of mainly 19th-century (the 19th century's sculpture, with a few exceptions, were hardly on a par with its painting), and leading up to the hall's twin towers, which are intended, in due course, to present a section on architecture and design.

The aisle is flanked by some portentously complicated walls which are, in fact, the most "Egyptian" part of the central complex. They display what might be termed a series of lateral chapels in which works from 1840-70 are displayed.

Many critics by anticipation had expressed misgivings about the museum's declared intention of presenting under the Impressionist influence of Manet and the Impressionists on the one hand, and those of the academic painters (known in France as "les Pompier") the Symbolists and other movements whose art-historical legitimacy is not as well established on the other. Wouldn't this confuse the public? And did this not imply that aesthetic quality was no longer the sole criterion of choice?

The dilemma was real enough. The Orsay museum had been conceived to present an overall view of the 19th century. It had fallen heir to a lot of stuff, some good, some fair, some terrible, that could not just be suppressed because it did not happen to suit present-day taste. How then should these works be presented so as to respect both the criteria of historical accuracy and those of aesthetic quality?

The answer is satisfyingly subtle, thanks to the chief curator, Michel Laclotte, who recently handed the limited product over to his successor, Françoise Chélin. Laclotte's solution consists of breaking up the presentation into 30 sections, ranging in scale from the Babylonian to the theoretical and the intimate, then in hanging the paintings in a way that suggests a different approach to the work's interpretation. Some of the high-ceilinged halls have Naturalist or Symbolist canvases hanging one above the other, while the Impres-

sionists are shown in intimate surroundings, and most of the Impressionists are on a separate level from the rest of the collection.

The central aisle of the main hall embodies the great split in 19th-century French society between Right and Left and, in aesthetic terms, between sober, dreary or ironical Realism on the one hand, and elevated, frantic or vivid Idealism (or reverie) on the other.

The issues are apparent as soon as one gets a glimpse of the first rooms. On the left (appropriately enough) we have Daumier — his mordant cartoons, his magnificent paintings, his dazzling caricatures of political opportunists (the unforgettable "Ragouit") and of members of what he called "the legislative belly." On the right, we have Ingres's preposterous "Virgin with the Hoe," which embodies both the artist's impeccable craft and the chief defects inherent in religious art of the period.

The main level continues, on the left, with Théodore Rousseau, Millet, Corot, Cocher, Manet, Pissarro, Lecoq and the early Impressionists. Behind them we have such Realists as Meissonier, Orientalists like Gullonnet, and less easily classified artists such as Adolphe Monticelli. There is a large hall devoted to the monumental works of Courbet that have been brought over from the Louvre while, not far from there, Whistler's "Mother" has also found a home.

On the right are presented Romantics such as Delacroix, Paul Huet, Chassériau and his disciples Gustave Moreau and Pierre de Chavannes, but also an early Degas ("Sémiramis Building Babylon") and several academic line men such as Cabanel and Thomas Couture, representative of his Cecil B. de Millian "Decadence of Rome," clearly modeled on Veron's "Last Supper" in the Louvre.

Behind this row of rooms, and on a slightly higher level, are rooms devoted to works by lesser painters (Isabel's "Temple of Saint Anthony" for instance) or to the decorative arts.

The far end of the nave is occupied by sculpture by Chassériau, Rodin ("La Danse" among them) and by a section devoted to the Paris Opéra building, a climax of Baroque Eclecticism. The display includes a large-scale model of the Opéra directly enmeshed in the floor and covered with large slabs of glass over which the visitor can walk.

THE upper level, which can be reached by escalator, includes all the familiar Impressionist works from the Jeu de Paume and from various donations, and in the prolongation of this first conscious embodiment of an avant-garde, the artists and movements who worked under the Impressionist influence: Gauguin, van Gogh, Laurence and a number of the Nabis.

More escalators lead to the intermediate level, to some of the more ornate reception halls of the former railway station. Here we come across further academic items, such as Fernand Cormon's huge "Children of Cain" or Edouard Detaille's "Le Rêve," but also an effective dramatic work by André Devambez ("La Charge") showing troops dispersing a crowd of demonstrators on a broad boulevard.

The room devoted to Symbolist art includes more works by Pissarro de Chavannes and Gustave Moreau, as well as items by Böcklin, Burne-Jones, Henri Martin and Lévy-Dhurmer, and a dazzling and not at all symbolic Winslow Homer, "Summer Night," depicting two women waiting together in the moonlight.

Art Nouveau and Art Deco rooms follow, one of them containing an implausible and now highly prized bookcase by Rupert Carbin, crawling with bizarre figures and nude women carved in wood. Other sections are devoted to architecture, the press, photography and temporary "thematic" exhibitions. The museum's vocation is clearly to urge a critical reappraisal of neglected artists of the 19th century, but also to give a broader view of the period than heretofore.



The huge nave of the new Musée d'Orsay, and left, an exterior view.



Bust of Sarah Bernhardt, by Gerome.

Portrait of the Artist's Mother, by James McNeill Whistler.

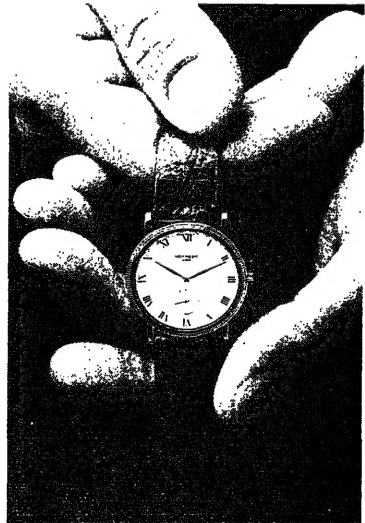
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WEEKEND

Photographic Memory

by John G. Morris

ZURICH — One of modern photography's long forgotten talents — and one of its most remarkable romances — is commemorated in an exhibition of the Swiss photographer Werner Bischof at the Kunsthaus here through Jan. 11.

Bischof died on May 16, 1954, when his vehicle ran off a cliff by the Peruvian Andes. In the course of an assignment that was to have taken him the length of South America. He was only 33, but in less than one decade, working on four continents as a partner in the cooperative agency Magnum, he had risen to the top in the twin worlds of photo-journalism and photography as art.

In Zurich, his wife, Rosellina, gave birth nine days later to their second son, Daniel. Almost simultaneously came word that Robert Capa of Magnum had died on May 24 in Indochina, killed by a land mine while covering his fifth war.

Capa was not only the president and principal founder of the agency, but a virtual brother to Bischof. Rosellina Bischof dedicated herself to furthering her husband's work and that of the people he believed in. She saw to the publication of eight posthumous books. She opened a Magnum office in Zurich. In 1963 she married the Swiss photographer René Burri, who had been a protégé of Bischof's. In 1981 she became a published founder of the Stiftung für die Photographie Schweiz (Swiss Foundation for Photography) and developed its exhibition program.

For years Rosellina Bischof had dreamed of doing a definitive Bischof exhibition and book. It was first planned for 1964, but there were delays. In 1983 she developed cancer and realized she was running out of time. She worked with all her strength in the remissions between treatments, aided by her eldest son, Marc, by Guido Magnagago of the Kunsthaus and by Walter Binder of the Stiftung. She died last Jan. 30, knowing that the exhibition would go on as scheduled.

The book she had hoped for is not ready, but a new monograph in the Photo Poche series of France's Centre National de la Photographie serves as a catalog. With a preface by Claude Roy, it was edited by Robert Delpey, now director of the center, and previously Bischof's French publisher. The exhibition has more than 150 classic Bischof photographs from all periods. A large biograph-



Werner Bischof, 1954.

cal section documents his development as photographer, artist and journalist, and celebrates the brief period when he and Rosellina worked together. This section is dedicated to her.

In 1946, en route to Greece on one of his first postwar missions, Bischof stopped for the night at a hostel in Milan. Rosellina, a black-haired Swiss beauty whose slightly Oriental strain in her Hungarian ancestry, was staying there on her way to Rimini, where she worked in a Swiss-owned school for war orphans. Both were on the rebound from other romances; it seems to have been love at first sight.

At the time, Rosellina recalled just before her death, she was quite aware of Werner. In Zurich he already had a reputation as an outstanding photographer and a publicist. He had graduated at 20 from the Kunstgewerbeschule, the successor of Hans Fischer, a master of technique and of the prevailing photo-aesthetic of the time. Following military service and a year with the Swiss art magazine *Grafisch*, Bischof went to Paris, hoping to become a painter, but returned to Zurich in 1938.

During the war he came under the influence of Arnold Kuber, the Swiss intellectual and friend of Picasso who founded the Swiss art magazine *Du* in 1941. Kuber was the first to publish Bischof's work: landscapes, still life, pictures of household objects, of fruits, vegetables and animals, of fashions. Fascinated by form and texture, Bischof would spend hours photographing a mail, lighting it to look like a racing car. His compositions were precise, exquisite — and cold.

Encouraged by Kuber and by *Du*'s art director, Emil Schultze,

Bischof went off to see and photograph "the real world" as soon as peace would permit. On Sept. 5, 1945, on a bicycle, he crossed the Rhine into occupied Germany and was immediately plunged into a devastated, almost silent world. From his first encounters with refugees, with hungry prisoners of war and their well-fed captors, his work took on a human dimension that it never lost.

In 1947 and 1948 Bischof accompanied Swiss relief missions into Eastern Europe. He was deeply affected by what he saw. In December 1947, he wrote from Budapest: "It is Christmas Eve. In front of the gray, windowless walls of the large internment camp in Budapest, hundreds of women wait for their names to be called so they can personally deliver a small gift to their imprisoned husbands and sons. For months and years two thousand people have lived behind these walls because they differ with the government."

From Romania through Poland to Finland, Bischof photographed the misery of daily life in the East Bloc, which had few Western visitors. Kuber assembled Bischof's report, including drawings and diaries, into one big issue of *Du*, one of the most memorable one-man issues of a magazine ever produced.

In September 1948, Werner wrote from Helsinki to Rosellina (she was in Zurich and they wanted to marry): "I have to make a big decision. I have the Magnum contract in hand. This is an agency (organized on a cooperative basis) of photographers — the best in the world — Capa, Cartier-Bresson, Chim, and Rodger. . . . They are free people, too independent to tie themselves to one magazine. This way I could travel all over the world, and you might enjoy that too."

Bischof did join, and the next year he and Rosellina were married. He spent months in England on his first Magnum projects; she joined him part of the time. In 1950 Marc was born. Soon Werner was off to India. He wanted to investigate reports of impending famine in the state of Bihar, north of the Ganges. At the end of April 1951, he wrote:

"In the village of Dighir, not far from Darbhanga, the inhabitants gather around us. Word of a European's arrival spreads like wildfire. The women and even the half-grown girls come to us and beg for food and clothing. 'Baba more cho' (Sir, we are dying), they call to us. . . . especially the old, who are the first to be affected by famine. Skeletons covered with skin and veins, leaning on bamboo poles, never move. An old man collapses in front of me. His eyes are crazed, he is trembling all over. He touches my shoes and looks heavenward. He has not eaten a bite in three days."

Bischof's story on the Indian famine was published internationally, a great success. Capa put together a loose international magazine consortium to back a worldwide photographic project on "Generation X," the 20-year-olds who would shape the future. For this Bischof arrived in Japan in the summer of 1951. There, over the next 18 months, joined part-time by Rosellina, he did his most coherent single body of work, resulting in the book "Japan" (Simon & Schuster, 1954) with text by Robert Guillain. It was published just after his death.

Pages of the book, with its reproductions of 109 color and black-and-white photographs, are in the collection of the National Center of Photography in New York. During his stay in Japan, Bischof was sent twice on assignments by Life magazine to South Korea, to cover the plight of civilians. His report on the war's effect on Korean children was well-displayed in Life, whose editors were increasingly near on the prolonged war. A similar foray into Indochina, where the French were fighting the Vietnamese, was almost ignored in the U.S. press. He quickly sized up the conflict, almost two years before Dien Bien Phu (July 6, 1952):

"I have just returned from a five-day trip that took me from outpost to outpost in the Delta. A sinister struggle is taking place out there and it seems clear to me who is winning. . . . Why this hideous war? It is clear to me that in the long run, French and Vietnamese are bound to lose out to the constant guerrilla warfare of the Vietnamese. First of all, the Europeans are hat-



Korean refugees, 1951 (top); Indochina, 1952 (above left); Dancer, Bombay, 1951 (right).



Photographs by Werner Bischof

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LONDON



—PROPERTY REVIEW—

Point of Resistance

Prices of Central London's residential property have climbed beyond what many national and international buyers and investors believe are reasonable. There are clear signs that the buoyant sellers' market is shifting to a buyers' market.

After a 25% price rise in 1983 was followed by 35% in both '84 and '85 and a further 20% this year, a point of resistance has been reached. Now there is a surplus of first-class homes and apartments for sale. Native buyers seek reductions. Foreign buyers, who used to account for 50% of the Belgrave, Knightsbridge, Mayfair and

solid and with the importance of the City of London as a major world finance centre, there is no doubt that pressure and demand for property will remain strong.

Savills partner, Victoria Mitchell comments: "I believe that 1987 will be a quieter market place. Although good properties will still sell well, I suggest that prices overall will remain fairly static. However, on the uncertainty of the General Election is removed, I feel confident that the market will move firmly forward again."

Alain Colvin, a partner of the Robert Brice agency, emphasizes that "mediocre property will suffer most because there have been too many conversions and there is too much around". Inflated prices of less-than-prime London property have driven buyers with £300,000 - £400,000 to Docklands, he says, and to boroughs such as Wandsworth which have caught up with Fulham.

Jan Buxton, of Chesterson Residential, acknowledges a dearth of foreign buyers but points out that the arrival of several new residential property funds has compensated for this. Spurred on by the success of the Henderson scheme, similar funds were launched by Schroder, Tanager and Cannon, all competing for essentially the same properties.

Says Buxton: "As well as being a force for stability, these funds also permit the man in the street to participate in and benefit from the growth in the capital values of properties otherwise well beyond his reach."

On price trends in general, Buxton comments: "Salaries are running ahead of inflation and our estimate is for an average rise in sales values of 10-15%, primarily in the first six months of the year and in market sectors where there is

The other Side of London's Face

London has a very wrinkled face. Even in prime locations such as Belgrave, Knightsbridge, Chelsea and Kensington, time-worn facades of Georgian houses, Regency terraces, looming Victorian mansion blocks and Edwardian artisan cottages give the impression that the occupants have missed the boat of the affluent society. How deceptive!

In fact, rare luxury lies within. The law of planning and conservation keep most exteriors immune from change, so architects and designers invest their talents on interiors. Behind the buttressed walls of the metropolis is a mass of extravagant modern refurbishments - silk purses inside sow's ears, covert palaces within overt stables.

Place is literally the word for a major re-furb north of Kensington Gardens; Palace Court, actually. Richard Collins, of Fremantle Properties, found this seven-story Edwardian mansion block after a two-year search. It cost him around £3.5 million, and he and his team of craftsmen spent a year restoring it to produce 25 luxury flats within the large U-shaped building. Where possible, original features,

including cornices and mouldings, were retained, or recreated to restore the building.

Launched in May, half the apartments were sold and six more under offer within a month at prices from £200,000 to £650,000. Altogether, 18 have now been sold by agents Savills and Aylesford.

Naira Construction's re-furbishment of two adjoining houses at 81 Cadogan Square/89 Cadogan Gardens is similarly impressive. The company bought the site in urgent need of repair in 1984. Extensive alterations were carried out with the approval and encouragement of the Cadogan Estate who wanted to see their standards maintained.

The interiors were substantially redesigned. The roof was altered to create a penthouse and roof terrace and the

northern elevation has had the bay extended to make better proportioned rooms. The building has been completely converted and restored to more than its former glory with two maisonettes and three two-bed flats in addition to the penthouse.

Lord Francis Russell, eponymous head of his own agency, focuses his attention on mansion blocks built at the turn of the century. They are not usually regarded as artistic masterpieces, he points out, but these imposing buildings often conceal flats and maisonettes with qualities which can't be found elsewhere. In particular, there is not the restricting 16-20ft frontages so common to most London house conversions.

As typical he quotes Flat 7, at 51 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington. The apartment is on the second floor of a mansion block purpose-built for well-to-do bachelors in 1896. It has a 22ft x 14ft drawing room and a similar sized dining room adjoining so that either formal dinner parties or large cocktail parties can be held. Both rooms face west with large French windows to wrought iron balconies. The four bedrooms are set at the back of the building, three of them with their own bathroom. The master bath-

room is marble clad in white with its own American-style shower cubicle.

The flat is being offered for sale at £335,000, by W.A. Ellis, Jackson Stoops & Staff and Francis Russell.

Aimed specifically at an international clientele is the imaginative restoration of three Victorian mansions at Lancaster Gate, Baywater, to create 23 apartments (from £95,000 for a one-bedder to £550,000 for a five-bedder) plus a spectacular penthouse. This latter, offered at £850,000 from joint agents Sturgis and Stuart Wilson, spans all three buildings, 3,300 sq ft with private lift, roof terrace, staff flat - all exquisitely furnished.

Alec Snobel

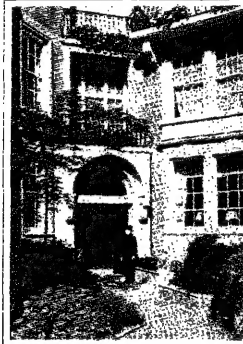


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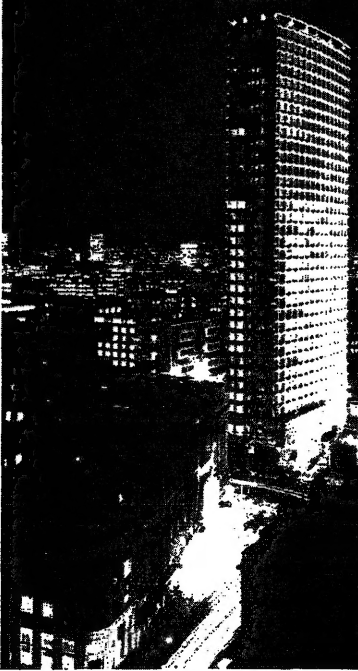
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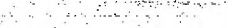
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Ski Season to Start With One Battle Renewed, One Decided

race — she won two last season — and finished seventh overall in her first full year on the tour. Perhaps the greatest raw talent on the circuit, she should only get better with experience.

Kiehl, like Wasmaier on the men's side, is super-giant and grand slalom specialist. The decrease in combined points won't hurt her nearly as much as it will the Swiss.

American prospects after a terrible 1986 are guarded. The usually strong women's team fell

Also returning from injury is Diane Roffe of Williamson, New York, winner of the giant slalom in the 1985 World Championships. She didn't score a point last year.

The men's team centers on its downhillers, notably 1984 Olympic champion Bill Johnson of Malibu, California. He skied so badly in 1985 that he fell out of the first seedings, but last year's four top-10 finishes indicated that he might be on the way back.

Doug Lewis of Salisbury, Vermont, is the other accomplished downhiller — he won a bronze medal in the 1985 World Championships — while Mike Brown of Vail, Colorado, is the best of the

Injury Ends Season Of Bears' McMahon

By Mario Fox

CHICAGO — Jim McMahon, who quarterbacked the Chicago Bears to the Super Bowl championship last January, has been placed on the injured list by the National Football League season, according to the playoffs.

A rotor cuff injury to his right shoulder, McMahon said, had forced McMahon to miss four games this season, apparently as aggravated by a blow to the head suffered on that shoulder by Green Bay's tight end Charles Martin during the second quarter of Sunday's 12-10 victory over the Minnesota Vikings.

McMahon said Tuesday that he would undergo arthroscopic surgery on the shoulder of his throwing arm, which he said he had been told by an orthopedic specialist, will perform the operation.

McMahon said he is nearing the team doctors' decision on whether to undergo surgery, he said.

Martin, who was ejected for the second time after a 15-minute suspension Tuesday for two games. But the Packers announced that Martin would appear in the game Sunday against the three-year lineman could play Thursday against the Detroit Lions.

McMahon, who was making his first start since the injury, said afterward the blow "didn't help his injury. He stayed in the center for a while longer, but he eventually played only 12 of 32 passes for 99 yards, with three interceptions."

"Obviously, he was hurting more than I was," McMahon said, adding that Mike Ditka, coach of the Bears, and Mike Tomczak, who replaced McMahon as quarterback, had missed four times this season during McMahon's absences because of the shoulder injury, will start against the Lions Sunday.

But the Bears also will try to get

John McEnroe fared better on his regular court Wednesday night, defeating M

Wilder, 6-4, 6-3, in the AT&T Tennis Challenge in Atlanta. Boris Becker was upset by Brad Gilbert, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3, in the round-robin tournament, while Ivan Lendl defeated Yannick Noah, 7-6, 6-7, 6-3, and Miloslav Mecir beat Mikael Pernfors, 0-6, 6-4, 7-6.

NEW YORK. — In the Green Bay Packers' media guide, Char

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

pended without pay for the remainder of the season.

Life in the NFL continues to get rougher for those who can't really protect themselves; quarterbacks, running backs and pass receivers.

Aside from the game officials who don't always enjoy players quite enough, only Rozelle can protect himself. He's been under attack since, a Los Angeles Raider defensive end, earlier this season: Stan Ralston, a New York Jet linebacker, a Seattle Seawarrior, a Seattle Seahawks defensive back in 1982; and Mel Morgan, a Cincinnati Bengal defensive back. In 1977, Jackson was suspended for two games, each of the others for one.

Through the years, Rozelle's reputation has grown as a tough negotiator. "If I got fined \$5,000 for wearing a silly headband, what's the worst?" he said last Sunday, referring to his controversy during season's Super Bowl playoffs. "I'm lucky he didn't break my neck."

In the second quarter of last year's game, McDaniel was downfield after having thrown

quarterback, Too Mean bod
slammed him shoulder-first on

[illegible]

11

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goal: New Jersey (on Milten) & Louis (on Chevrier) 20-12-13—46
Monsieur

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Transitions

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